

BULLETIN

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Number 255 *(bis)*

Published four times a month

By the University of Texas

At Austin, Texas

Press Series 30

Nov. 15, 1912.

Entered at Austin, Texas, as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

The Bulletin for the Press is published twice a month by the University of Texas for the purpose of furnishing items of interest regarding University affairs. The press is invited to make free use of these items with or without giving credit therefor.

EDUCATING WOMEN FOR THE HOME.

It is estimated that ten billions of dollars are expended annually in the United States. A large part of this vast sum is spent for food, clothing and shelter by, or under the supervision of, women. It is generally admitted that American women of today are less thrifty buyers than their grandmothers, a fact not due to any fault of theirs, but to far-reaching changes in economic conditions. The grandmothers either saw the raw materials produced on the farms or in small plants near their homes; and, in most cases, they made their purchases direct from individuals who they knew personally. They thus had opportunities to exercise their talent for judging men and methods, and for buying wisely and cheaply.

The raw materials purchased by the women of today in many cases are manufactured thousands of miles from her home, are brought to her by transportation companies highly organized with huge capital, and are sold to her by corporations or by individuals who usually have tacit if not formal understandings with others in the same business. It is difficult, in fact impossible, for the woman of today, if unaided by expert training, to hold her own in economic conflict with large corporations and close-knit combinations.—Regents' Report of the University of Texas.

TRAINING FIVE THOUSAND STUDENTS.

During the session of 1911-1912, the University of Texas trained 3663 students. During the preceding session at least 1000 others graduated or for other reasons did not continue their schooling. The total number of individuals receiving instruction for the two years under consideration was, therefore, nearly five thousand.

About two out of every five students at the University of Texas are wholly, or partially, self-supporting. During the last session, of 1806 students at the Main University in Austin, 675 belonged to the self-supporting class. Some of these students earned all of the money they were expending on an education; others contributed to their support, while at the same time carrying forward their studies. Some of the men students milked, did yard work, delivered papers; some of the girls cared for small children, sewed, waited on tables. One of the young men, who throughout his senior year milked ten cows, night and morning at a local dairy, says of his experience: "Excepting the demand upon my time, there was no social disadvantage because of my work. The democracy of the University is of such a rugged and pronounced type that the fact that a boy is working his way through school operates for rather than against him."

Of the students in attendance for the session of 1910-1911, all but ninety-five registered church affiliations or preferences; and, during the session of 1911-1912, only fifty-six of the 1800 students in the Main University were without church preferences. In order of membership, the six denominations during the first year mentioned were: Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Christians, and Catholics; during last year the order was: Methodists, 511; Presbyterians, 330; Baptists, 312; Episcopalians, 175; Christians, 167; Catholics, 81.

STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

In the session of 1910-1911, 173 Texas counties and nineteen States of the Union were represented in the student body of the University of Texas. In the session of 1911-1912, 179 Texas counties, twenty-seven States of the Union, and three foreign countries were represented at the Main University. The largest representation for both years came from Travis county, being 294 for the first and 300 for the second year; the second largest from Dallas county, 88 and 96; and the third from Bexar county, 79 and 80. For the first year mentioned, 1422 students of the Main University were native Texans; the second year, 1746. For the first year, only forty-two students in Austin were born north of the Mason and Dixon's line; for the second year only sixteen.

For the two years under consideration, 740 students were the sons and daughters of farmers, ranchmen, and stockmen; the fathers of 320 were lawyers; of 149 were doctors; of 93 were bankers, and of 22 were capitalists. Some of the other occupations represented by the parents of students at the Main University were teachers, traveling men, druggists, bookkeepers, clerks, carpenters, telegraph operators, blacksmiths, expressmen, pattern makers, boarding house keepers, paper hangers and seamstresses. It is evident that the University is, in the main, educating the sons and daughters of the plain people of Texas.

TAKING THE UNIVERSITY TO THE PEOPLE.

The Department of Extension of the University of Texas is organized into five divisions; first, the Division of Correspondence Instruction, which gives instruction by correspondence in over one hundred courses to more than a thousand students scattered over the State; second, the Division of Public Lectures and Publicity, which sends out University lecturers to all parts of the State; third, the Division of Public Speaking and Debate, which has charge of the county, Congressional District and State debating and declamation contests, and in general promotes the public discussion of important live questions and the use of the school as an educational center for adults; fourth, the Division of Public Welfare, which furnishes experts to study local, social, civic and economical situations and make helpful suggestion; fifth, the Division of Public Information, which, through bulletins, exhibits and personal letters, puts at the disposal of people, planning either public or private enterprises, the latest scientific information.

With a view to encouraging intelligent public discussion and debate, both in schools and out of them, many bulletins have been issued offering advice with regard to the organization of debating clubs, and giving lists of references for reading and preparation for debate on a large number of topics. Loan libraries on such important subjects as prohibition, woman suffrage, the initiative and referendum, prison reform, compulsory education, the commission form of city government, municipal ownership of public utilities, the tariff and free raw material, have been prepared and are being loaned, free of charge, to such clubs as request them.—Regents' Report.

THE CASH VALUE OF AN EDUCATION.

Seven years ago a young woman, already having a permanent certificate to teach, became discouraged at the prospect of working for \$50 a month, decided to go to the University of Texas, and borrowed the money for her expenses. She was able to take advanced standing, and graduated at the end of three years, \$860 in debt. She says: "From time to time, as the amount borrowed began to creep into the hundreds, I became fearful and doubtful whether I had followed the best plan. Yet I could see that the investment was safe, its economic basis being increased earning capacity. From my viewpoint, I consider my years in the University a success financially. I reckon from observation that a liberal salary for me, if I had not attended the University, would be \$65 per month, the amount of money earned would be \$4095. My salary since leaving the University runs as follows: \$900, \$945, \$1200, \$1300 per year; total, \$4345. Thus I am \$240 'to the good.' It means that three years at the University have fitted me to earn in four years \$240 more than I could have earned in seven years with my former earning capacity. Eight hundred and sixty dollars seems a formidable sum to a young woman, and yet there is no great risk, provided the borrower can offer as security a sound constitution, a healthy brain, a lively ambition, and enough self-pride to make her wish not to disappoint her friends or her family who have invested in her. Finally, I am pleased, who borrowed the money, and have a greater capacity to enjoy and to help; my friends are pleased, who loaned me the money, and have taken an interest and delight in my success as student and teacher."

The young woman is now a teacher in one of the city high schools of Texas.
—Regents' Report.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF SOUTHERN HISTORY.

The University of Texas has made a special effort to train men able to study and interpret the historical records of the State, of the South, and of the Southwest, and write unprejudiced history. Adequate provision for such training, rather than mere protest, is by far the best safeguard against the historical misrepresentations from which the South has so frequently suffered. An understanding of the history of Texas involves the exploitation of the archives of our State and of Mexico, and even those of Spain, England, and France; and the development by that means of the history of the great Southwest, which includes as one of its important parts the history of our own State. Because of its large resources, the University of California has already done much, more than has been done by this University, in exploiting the Mexican archives. The University of Texas has, however made a good beginning in this important work and has already published decidedly respectable contributions to the history of Texas and the Southwest. Many of these studies have appeared in the Quarterly of the State Historical Association. The fifteen completed volumes of the Quarterly contain from 300 to 360 pages, wherein is to be found much of the history of Texas. Perhaps the most interesting material contained in the Quarterly consists of the diaries and letters of famous early Texans, who write down day by day their thrilling experiences amid grinding hardships.

FILL-UPS.

The Regents of the University of Texas in their fifteenth biennial report to Governor Colquitt and the Legislature recommend for the support of the institution appropriations amounting to \$655,000 for 1913-1914 and \$720,000 for 1914-1915.

* * *

The Regents of the University of Texas say in their fifteenth annual report just published: "The plan of supporting the University from the proceeds of a special statutory tax has been adopted by practically all the strongest State Universities of the country, and we recommend that the present Legislature employ this method of providing for the support of the University of Texas.

* * *

To replace the five "box houses" now in use on the campus, the Regents of the University of Texas declare that the following permanent fireproof buildings are absolutely necessary:

Education and Practice

School	\$175,000 00
Chemistry building	150,000 00
Biological Sciences building..	150,000 00
Domestic Economy building..	125,000 00
Dining hall and kitchen....	100,000 00

Total estimated cost...\$700,000 00

* * *

At present there are forty-four Texas men and women on the Faculty of the University of Texas.

* * *

The newly-established School for Business Training in the University of Texas is already crowded with students.

* * *

The registration in the Main Department of the University of Texas at Austin is 2025; in Galveston, 230; total, 2255.